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HAITI'S AGRICULTURE AND TRADE



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

SUMMARY

Haiti's agriculture and trade growth have been held back by drought, hurricanes, outdated farming practices, lack of transportation and marketing facilities, and political instability. But because other sectors of the economy are undeveloped or developing slowly, agriculture continues to account for more than half the gross national product and foreign exchange earnings.

The United States is Haiti's principal trading partner, taking over two-fifths of the exports in 1965/66 and furnishing Haiti with more than 55 percent of its imports during the same period. Coffee accounted for 54 percent of Haiti's exports in 1965/66, with the United States taking more than one-quarter of the foreign marketings. Other Haitian exports of importance were sugar (virtually all to the United States), sisal, essential oils, bauxite and copper ore, and handicrafts.

Haiti's imports include wheat and flour, fats and oils (mostly soybean oil), dairy products, tobacco, textiles, petroleum products, motor vehicles, pharmaceuticals, and hardware. Though the United States probably lost the Haitian market for wheat in 1969, when management of Haiti's sole flour mill was taken over by a Canadian firm, it has retained all of the trade in unmanufactured tobacco, virtually all of the market for fats and oils, three-quarters of the fruit and vegetable business, and nearly half the sales of all other goods.

Haiti's agriculture consists of a few commercial crop farms that produce for world trade and a large base of entirely subsistence farm operations. About 85 percent of the population is rural, and arable land averages less than one-half acre per person.

Though a few large sugar and sisal plantations exist, Haiti's agriculture is essentially a minifundia, or small-scale operation. Coffee, the major commercial crop, is grown on some 300,000 small plots of 1 to 2 acres. Basic food crops such as rice, corn, beans, and fruits and vegetables are similarly grown on a small scale. Farming methods, generally, are rudimentary. There is little cash for fertilizer and the only implements widely found are the hoe and machete. Irrigation could make much more of the land productive, but serious erosion continues unchecked, leaving more than 43 percent of Haiti's entire land surface in the category of "waste and unproductive." A prolonged and severe drought, which did not break until late in 1968, and a series of damaging tropical storms have added to the plight of Haitian farmers in recent years.

Haiti's imports of U.S. goods will probably increase as tourism and labor-intensive re-export industries continue their modest expansion. Haiti's agricultural economy, however, has been stagnant for a long period, with food production lagging behind population growth. Tourism, light industry, and construction activity are the segments of the economy presently exhibiting growth. Any factors, however, leading to greater stability will likely attract foreign investment, which in turn may revitalize Haiti's sluggish economy.

HAITI'S AGRICULTURE AND TRADE

By

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Haiti occupies the western third of the island of Hispaniola, second largest of the West Indies. Haiti's long and turbulent history has included many firsts. Haiti was one of the first areas visited by Christopher Columbus, and it was also the site (though not permanent) of the first settlement in the New World. In 1804, Haiti became the world's first Negro republic. It is also the only republic in the New World where the official language is French.

Lack of natural resources, political instability, and large population, however, have hindered economic development. Haiti, once widely known as the "Queen of the Antilles," now has the lowest per capita income and living levels in the Western Hemisphere.

The Republic of Haiti is located in the Caribbean about 18 degrees north of the Equator. It is shaped like a giant horseshoe with the open end facing eastern Cuba, only 55 miles away. Haiti's area of 10,714 square miles compares in size with Maryland. The land itself is ruggedly beautiful; two-thirds of its area consists of nearly inaccessible eroded mountains, interspersed with valleys and plateaus which are mostly under cultivation. Land and other communications are difficult, and roads are either badly maintained or nonexistent. In 1963, Haiti had 1,760 miles of roads but only 344 miles were all-weather. Many of the latter have since deteriorated because of neglect (fig. 1).

The people of Haiti are Creole-speaking Negroes. Most of them lack opportunity to enter the money economy because of a combination of chronic poor health from substandard diets, illiteracy (only 10 percent of all Haitians can read and write), and scarcity of agricultural aid or nonfarm jobs. In 1968, the population totaled 4.7 million, with more than 400 persons to the square mile--one of the most densely peopled areas of the Western Hemisphere. The ratio of arable land to population (less than $\frac{1}{2}$ acre per person) is one of the lowest anywhere. The population growth rate, 2.0 percent or less (below average for the Caribbean), is relatively low because life expectancy in Haiti is less than 40 years. About 85 percent of the people, an unusually high percentage, are classified as rural. The population is concentrated along Haiti's coastline and in the valleys comprising the major agricultural areas. Port-au-Prince, the capital (population 250,000), is the Republic's only large city.

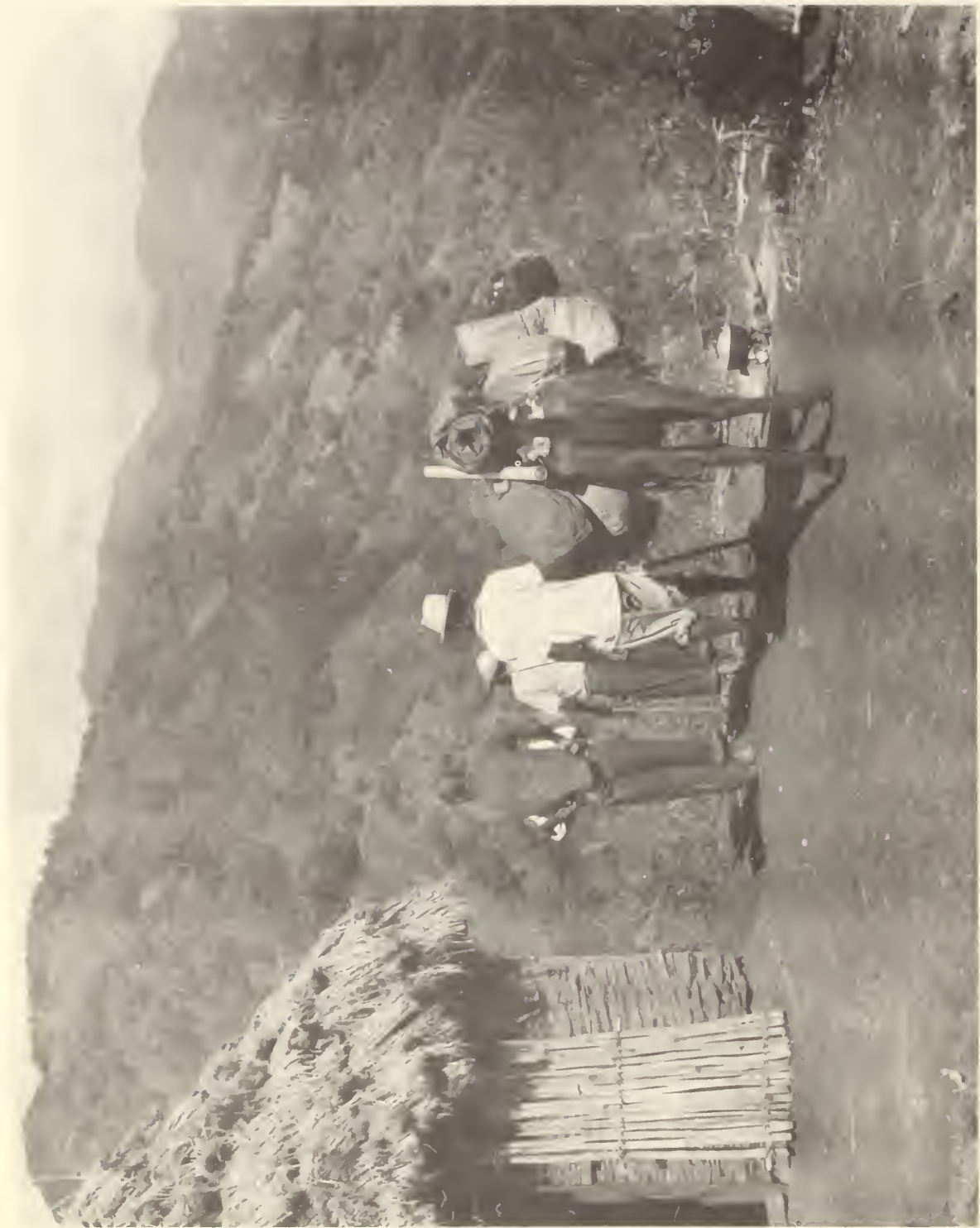


Figure 1.--Rural Haiti. (Pan American Union photo.)

CLIMATE

Temperatures and rainfall, the latter ranging from almost none in parts of the northwest peninsula to 90 inches in the central valleys, vary considerably because of the many mountains and irregular coastline. The four seasons are alternately rainy and dry. The first rainy period is in April and May, and the second extends from September to November. The country is substantially frost free year round, even at the higher elevations exceeding 8,000 feet. Temperatures normally range from 75° to 90° F. during the Haitian winters and from 80° to 96° F. during the summers. The cooler dry season extends from December through March. Haiti recently emerged from a severe drought which began in late 1966 and affected the entire northern Caribbean region. Between 1963 and 1966, Haiti experienced three damaging hurricanes. Coffee production was especially hard hit in 1966 and has not yet recovered.

POLITICAL DISTRICTS

For administrative purposes, Haiti is divided into five districts. The Northwest is mountainous and semiarid. It contains no cities of importance and only 6 percent of the people live there. The North includes plains and mountains and is also semiarid. Cap-Haitien, Haiti's second city, is its focal point. About 17 percent of Haiti's population lives in the North. The Artibonite, the Republic's largest district, includes the cities of St. Marc and Gonaives, and accounts for about 18 percent of the country's population. The West embraces the capital, Port-au-Prince, and is the most important agriculturally. In addition to sugarcane, vegetables, coffee, and sisal, the West contains important forest areas. Some 37 percent of the population lives in the West. The South includes the Grand Anse region, Haiti's most heavily wooded section. Les Cayes is the principal city, and it is in this zone that nearly a quarter of the population is to be found. Rice, sugarcane, coffee, and vegetables are grown in the South district.

LAND USE AND CUSTOMS

Despite the existence of a few large sugar and sisal operations (for example, HASCO, the Haytian-American Sugar Company, owns 11,000 hectares 1/ of canefields and reportedly accounts for 80 percent of the sugar produced), minifundia (small-scale operation) is the rule in Haiti. Fragmentation of farms constitutes a very serious problem. Titles to the small plots held by small farmers are frequently unclear, boundaries are poorly defined, and the plots themselves are usually too small and separated for economic operation. An estimated 90 percent of all Haitian farms are less than 6 hectares and only 2 percent of all land holdings exceed 26 hectares. The average small holding amounts to about 0.6 hectare.

Less than one-third of the land area is considered capable of raising crops. Of the 870,000 hectares of cropland, about 43 percent, or 370,000 hectares are in perennial crops, while the remaining 500,000 hectares are seeded annually (table 1). The area under irrigation is placed at 70,000 hectares. Another 18 percent of the total land area is in rough pasture, and about 7 percent is

1/ 1 hectare equals 2.47 acres.

classified as forest. The category called "unproductive lands" includes more than 43 percent of Haiti's entire surface.

On the upland slopes, small subsistence farmers raise most of the coffee, Haiti's major source of foreign exchange. Other very small units produce most of the domestic food crops. Many small operators double- and triple-crop their land to eke out an existence. Mechanization of these small units is impractical and the hoe and machete continue to be the principal implements used. Little or no fertility is returned to the soil, poor cultural practices result in low yields, and serious soil erosion continues unchecked. Irregular rainfall, unsuitable soil types, and other factors deny Haiti the use of half of its plains area. The need for more cropland grows progressively greater in Haiti as the population increases. Erosion control and land restoration measures, together with irrigation works and agricultural training for the predominantly rural population, are urgently needed.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Table 2 suggests the degree to which the Haitian economy has stagnated. Small increases during recent years have failed to keep pace with population growth. Agriculture annually accounts for between 40 and 50 percent of the gross domestic product.

Though Haiti's major industry is agriculture, forestry, mining, fishing, and tourism are also important. Haitian mahogany and other native tropical woods are well known in the furniture and building trades. Furthermore, forest products constitute the basis for much of the important handicraft industry which specializes in wood-carvings, furniture, and similar items. In 1961, more than 90,000 tourists visited Haiti, and their contribution to the economy reached \$3.4 million, making tourism second in importance as an earner of foreign exchange. After 1961, however, tourist numbers declined sharply, because of concern over political stability and the effects of adverse publicity. Commencing with 1965 there has been sustained growth, with gross receipts from the tourist business amounting to \$2.1 million in 1967. Tourist numbers gained 17 percent in 1968 while gross receipts rose to an all-time high of \$3.9 million (table 3).

Haiti's low industrial wage structure, averaging less than \$2 per day, and its large labor surplus have been the basis for a number of labor-intensive industries involving the importation of raw materials for re-export in more finished forms. These industries include manufactured electronic components, footwear, stuffed toys, decorated wearing apparel, and the processing of imported fabrics. More than half the baseballs and softballs imported into the United States are manufactured in Haiti. A U.S. firm mines bauxite in Haiti, and ships the ore to the United States for refining. Copper ore is mined by a foreign-owned firm and exported for processing.

Fishing is a relatively important activity and the processing of spiny lobsters for the market is also growing in importance.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Haiti's varied geography permits the growing of a wide range of crops. Lack of facilities for assembling, storing, transporting, and marketing, however, have largely nullified this asset. Except for coffee, sugar, and sisal, most Haitian crops are grown for domestic use. Corn, millet, and sweetpotatoes are mainstays of the average diet, which is supplemented with rice, beans, pigeon peas, tubers, and many kinds of tropical and citrus fruits. The value of annual food imports averages less than \$3 per person. In 1968, the index for total food production was only 87 (basis 1957-59=100), while the per capita food production index had declined even more to 72.

Haiti's only census, completed in 1950, provides area data for selected crops. Except for cotton, they are apparently little changed from today's figures. Area estimates for Haiti, though particularly difficult to make because of multiple-cropping and the noncommercial nature of many of the local crops, are:

<u>Crop</u>	<u>Area in Hectares</u>	<u>Crop</u>	<u>Area in Hectares</u>
Coffee	200,000	Plantains	145,000
Sugarcane	<u>2</u> /85,000	Corn	335,000
Sisal	32,000	Sorghums	215,000
Cotton	52,000	Rice	65,000
Cacao	4,700	Beans	100,000
Bananas	78,000	Sweetpotatoes	95,000

2/ Probably less than 15,000 hectares are used for commercial sugar production. Balance is made into "clairin" (a native beverage), alcohol, and "rapadou," a syrup used by rural people as a sweetener.

Haiti's farms number 560,000. An average small farm consists of several small plots, each annually planted to the same crop, often with the plots some distance from one another. Ordinarily, only production in excess of an individual farm family's needs is taken to market, borne by country women on their heads, or by donkeys.

The daily per capita food availability for 1959-61 was estimated at 1,780 calories and 46 grams of protein. This falls well below the Caribbean average, adding importance to food aid from external sources. Haiti continues to receive large aid donations in the forms of cash, loans, food, and technical assistance. These have been essentially humanitarian in nature, and come from religious and other charitable groups, foreign governments, and international organizations. In 1968, total aid contributions were about \$9 million.

Most direct U.S. Government aid ceased in 1963. At present, U.S. direct aid is limited to a malaria control project, distribution of surplus food donations, and a few miscellaneous smaller projects. International organizations such as the Inter-American Development Bank, the United Nations, and the Organization of American States are annually spending several million dollars for projects aimed primarily at upgrading Haitian health and agriculture.

Religious and charitable groups make substantial contributions and several European governments also carry on aid projects of modest proportions. In 1968, food aid was increased sharply by donors in response to near-famine conditions in Haiti's arid northwest area.

Haiti's most important crop is coffee, which annually accounts for nearly half of all foreign exchange earned. Coffee growing is truly a minifundia operation, with most of the cherries gathered from an estimated 300,000 units of 1 or 2 acres each. The largest coffee plantation is said to be less than 70 hectares. A wide variety of cultural practices are used to grow coffee; much of the crop receives little or no cultivating. Haphazard production practices and coffee's biennial-bearing characteristics result in uneven yields and quality. But the crop permits the small farmer to obtain a little cash to purchase items he does not produce. In September 1966, Hurricane Inez dealt coffee production a severe blow, and even today, output (around 30,000 tons) is 9 percent below the 1963-65 average (tables 4 and 5). Individual growers employing primitive methods perform the depulping, and the harvest is dried and exported without further processing. Haiti was granted a quota of 397,750 bags of coffee (23,865 metric tons) under the International Coffee Agreement for the year commencing October 1, 1968.

Agricultural production methods are illustrated in figure 2.



Figure 2.--Tilling young sugarcane. (Pan American Union photo.)

Sugar is Haiti's second most important agricultural commodity. In 1968, Haiti grew an estimated 630,000 metric tons of cane for commercial sugar, but the actual amount of sugar extracted came to only 57,000 tons--a relatively low yield of about 9 percent. Sugar estates produce most of the cane and small farmers supply the balance. Most of the sugarcane is planted in the immediate vicinity of Port-au-Prince, where the largest mill is located. About 20 percent of Haiti's centrifugal sugar is produced near Les Cayes on the southwest peninsula, site of a second smaller mill. A lesser acreage of cane is near Cap-Haitien, where, after many delays, a new mill (annual capacity 17,000 tons) is being readied. The sugar industry normally furnishes employment for a substantial part of those counted in the labor force. The work is seasonal, however, and the wages extremely low. Virtually all sugar produced by Haiti in excess of domestic needs is sold to the United States at relatively attractive quota prices. Haiti's 1968 sugar quota totaled 23,276 metric tons.

In the past, sisal has been an important segment of Haitian agriculture, but world demand has slackened, leaving processors with large uncommitted stocks. Production of sisal averaged 28,000 metric tons in 1959-63. In 1967, output dropped sharply to 11,000 tons. Though market conditions were little improved, sisal production rose to 16,000 tons in 1968, a volume approaching that of more recent years largely because of a production cost adjustment. The major sisal production area is near the north coast, with a secondary area just north of Port-au-Prince.

Haitian cotton plantings are estimated at 6,000 hectares. Much of Haiti's cotton needs, however, are met through importation of textiles and clothing.

The west central part of Haiti, which comprises the curved center of the horseshoe, is known as the Artibonite Region, named for Haiti's most important river which drains it. This area is the country's breadbasket. Irrigation enables the semiarid Artibonite to produce most of Haiti's rice. The Artibonite also serves as a livestock grazing center.

Beef and veal production was estimated at 10,000 tons in 1968--15 percent below 1965 and 1966. While pork output has leveled off at 10,000 tons annually, it continues at the rate of only two-thirds of the 1959-63 average.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

In 1965, the National Council for Development and Planning (CONADEP), charged with establishing priorities for public investment and development, was reorganized and placed under direct control of the President. Some of the high priorities set by this agency affecting agriculture have related to more efficient use of irrigation water, increased application of fertilizers and insecticides, pasture improvement, and the upgrading of cattle. Introduction of small processing plants, such as slaughterhouses, has similarly been encouraged.

Through the Institute Haitien de Promotion du Cafe et des Denrees d'Exportation (IMCADE), formerly the Office du Cafe, the Ministry of Agriculture purchases coffee for export and carries out measures for standardizing and improving coffee quality. Other services offered coffee growers include credit and processing. As suggested by its name, the Institute of Agricultural and

Industrial Credit (IHCAL) assists in financing agricultural and other enterprises. This agency also operates programs designed to stimulate domestic food production through teaching improved cultural practices.

Another Government-sponsored organization is the Institute for Agricultural and Industrial Development (IDAI), chiefly concerned with reviving the once-important cotton producing industry that was nearly eliminated some years ago by heavy boll-weevil infestation. IDAI also performs limited marketing services such as storage and processing as part of its goal of stabilizing supplies of basic food crops. Between 1963 and 1966, IDAI financed 6,100 cotton farmers and purchased 7.3 million pounds of beans, corn, and millet.

FOREIGN TRADE

The United States is Haiti's major trading partner, taking two-fifths of Haiti's exports and supplying more than half of all imports. Unlike many other countries, Haiti imposes no restrictions on imports and export of currency. Much business within Haiti is transacted with U.S. currency.

Haiti's present foreign trade policy is directed toward acquiring foreign exchange by exporting coffee, sugar, sisal, essential oils, and nonagricultural exports such as handicraft articles, minerals, and light manufactures. The Government also encourages foreign investments through such devices as tax holidays, protection from foreign competition, and special customs arrangements. Haiti generally follows a multilateral trade policy. It reduces import tariffs to its principal suppliers through its membership in GATT and also maintains bilateral agreements with France.

More than half of all Haitian Government revenues are derived from import and export duties. Official customs import figures of course do not include smuggled goods that are believed to be extensive. There are no general export controls, although many products are subject to duties and taxes. Certain processed and competitive import products require licenses. The mean for tariffs (though differing considerably between products) is about one-third of the value of the product. The Government tobacco monopoly, Regie du Tabac, controls the importation of many essential products such as foodstuffs, cosmetics, cotton and other fabrics, vehicle tires and tubes, electric and nonelectric machines, and appliances.

Official trade statistics, shown in table 6, indicate that the United States purchased nearly 43 percent of Haiti's exports in 1965/66. Belgium had less than 12 percent, and next were Italy and France with 11 and 9 percent. The United States also led by supplying 56 percent of all imports, and was followed by West Germany, Japan, and Curacao, each accounting for less than 5 percent of the total.

Textiles, petroleum products, vehicles, pharmaceuticals, and machinery comprise Haiti's most important nonagricultural imports. Major food items presently purchased by Haiti include wheat, vegetable oils and fats, dairy products, fish products, and food specialties (tables 7 to 10). The United States furnishes nearly all of the imported raw materials used in Haiti's re-export industries.

Among the agricultural exports, coffee predominates. During 1965/66, the value of coffee exports was \$20.7 million, or 54 percent of all exports (table 8). During the same period, sugar and sugar product exports earned \$3.1 million in revenues for approximately 8 percent of the total. Sisal exports were valued at \$2.7 million, or about 7 percent of all export earnings. Mineral exports (bauxite and copper ore) accounted for almost 15 percent of total export value. Bauxite shipments will likely gain in importance while maintaining the present volume of copper ore shipments could depend upon discovery of new deposits.

As indicated in table 7, the single largest category of agricultural imports is fats and oils, and the most important item in this group is soybean oil. In 1965/66, fats and oils comprised nearly 43 percent of all agricultural imports, with 95 percent of the total coming from the United States. Wheat and flour imports were next in importance (\$2.7 million or 29 percent of total agricultural imports). Virtually all wheat and flour originated in the United States (table 9). For some years, a single U.S.-owned flour mill has supplied the needs of the Haitian market. This mill possesses sufficient capacity for supplying flour to other nearby islands, including Jamaica. In June 1968, however, the mill ceased operating and Haiti had to import flour for domestic use. In 1969, the Haitian Government purchased the mill and signed an operating agreement with a Canadian firm.

As a group, dairy products account for more than 12 percent of Haiti's agricultural imports, but in this category the U.S. share has been relatively small. The Netherlands continues to be the principal supplier of dairy products, providing nearly half of the dairy imports during 1965/66. The largest single component has been evaporated milk. The United States furnished all the unmanufactured tobacco (valued at \$204,000) imported in 1965/66.

Table 11 sets forth basic data on trade in agricultural commodities between the United States and Haiti for the 5-year period, 1964-68. Not only does this table cover a later period than other tables, but it is also more specific in describing the items traded. U.S. agricultural imports from Haiti in 1966 dropped almost 20 percent below the 1964 level but in the last 2 years made a slight recovery. U.S. exports of soybean oil steadily gained during the period, apparently at the expense of other fats and oils.

OUTLOOK

The outlook for both Haitian trade and agriculture is not very encouraging. Haiti's economy, particularly the agricultural sector, is lethargic, and there are few indications that conditions will improve. The country is slowly emerging from the depressing effects of the drought, while the coffee industry, hard-hit by Hurricane Inez in 1966, has not regained its former productive capacity. The 1969 level of imports from the United States will probably rise, despite Haiti's shift to purchasing wheat from Canada.

Haiti's investment climate is slightly improved. Its potential as a tourist attraction is again becoming recognized, and new hotels and industries are under construction. Increased tourism can provide needed foreign exchange and additional jobs. Haiti's advantageous wage differentials should attract more industries based on imports of raw materials and their re-export as assembled finished products. Its greatest resource is people who can be trained and are used to hard work.

Table 1.--Haiti: Classification of land area, 1960

Land use and type	Land area	Percentage of total area
	<u>1,000 hectares</u>	<u>Percent</u>
<u>Total cropland</u>	870	31.3
<u>Perennial crops</u>		
Productive lands: fertile good humidity conditions .	(300)	(10.8)
Irrigated plains and valleys	(70)	(2.5)
<u>Annual crops</u>		
Coastal lands, hilly, dry, and semiproductive	(100)	(3.6)
Submarginal mountainous lands, exhausted	(150)	(5.4)
Zone similar to lowlands . .	(250)	(9.0)
<u>Rough pasture</u>	500	18.0
<u>Forests</u>	200	7.2
<u>Unproductive lands</u>	1,200	43.5
Abandoned barren areas . . .	(500)	(18.0)
Arid and stony areas	(400)	(14.7)
Salty lands.	(300)	(10.8)
Total area	2,770	100.0

Source: Rapport de la Commission pour la Conservation des Ressources Naturelles Renouvelables, Sept. 1960.

Table 2.--Haiti: Population, gross national product, and gross domestic product, selected years

Year	Population	Gross national product		Gross domestic product		Agriculture as percentage of GDP ^{1/}
		Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	
	<u>Mil.</u>	<u>Mil. dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Mil. dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>
1955	3,645	264	72	300	82	45.0
1959	3,917	273	70	299	76	41.5
1962	4,146	307	74	344	83	39.6
1965	4,396	298	68	329	75	41.7
1966	4,485	302	67	336	75	41.5
1967	4,575	<u>2/345</u>	<u>2/75</u>	<u>2/379</u>	<u>2/83</u>	<u>2/40.0</u>
1968	4,667	<u>2/340</u>	<u>2/73</u>	<u>2/373</u>	<u>2/80</u>	<u>2/41.0</u>

^{1/} Excludes revenues from forestry, hunting, and fishing.

^{2/} Estimates by Western Hemisphere Branch, Economic Research Service.

Sources: Population estimates, AID; Tri-Partite Mission to Haiti--General Report to Government of Haiti.

Table 3.--Haiti: Tourism, number of arrivals, and gross receipts, 1958-68

Year	Tourists arriving	Percentage change from previous year	Gross receipts	Percentage change from previous year
	<u>No.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>	<u>Mil. dol.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>
1958	58,005		2.2	
1959	67,008	+16	2.5	+14
1960	79,299	+18	3.0	+20
1961	91,294	+15	3.4	+13
1962	88,582	-3	3.0	-12
1958-62 average	76,838		2.8	
1963	60,617	-32	2.1	-30
1964	17,321	-71	0.9	-57
1965	26,533	+53	1.8	+100
1966	35,558	+34	1.7	-6
1967	43,842	+23	2.1	+24
1963-67 average	36,774		1.7	
1968	51,156	+17	3.9	+86

Sources: National Bank of Republic of Haiti; National Tourist Office and U.S. Embassy, Port-au-Prince.

Table 4.--Haiti: Production of selected agricultural commodities, annual 1964-68 and average 1959/63

Commodity	Average, 1959/63	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
----- 1,000 metric tons -----						
Coffee . . .	35	33	34	28	30	29
Sugar, raw .	63	62	64	62	54	51
Tobacco. . .	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cotton fiber	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cacao. . . .	2	3	2	2	2	2
Rice, rough.	40	40	42	43	43	43
Corn	83	79	76	81	75	73
Sisal. . . .	28	26	21	20	11	16
Beef & veal.	10	11	12	12	11	10
Pork	15	10	10	10	10	10

Sources: Estimates by Foreign Agricultural Service and Western Hemisphere Branch, Economic Research Service.

Table 5.--Haiti: Production and disappearance of green coffee, 1960/61 to 1969/70

Marketing year	Production	Exports	Domestic consumption <u>1/</u>
----- (Thousand 60-kg. bags @ 132.3 lbs.) -----			
1960/61	425	275	150
1961/62	725	560	165
1962/63	590	425	165
1963/64	530	365	165
1964/65	550	385	165
Average, 1960/61-1964/65	564	397	167
1965/66	575	405	170
1966/67	465	290	175
1967/68	500	320	160
1968/69	465	280	185
1969/70 <u>2/</u>	500	315	185

1/ Residual of production less exports. 2/ First estimate.

Source: FAS-World Agricultural Production and Trade, June 1969 and earlier issues.

Table 6.--Haiti: Value of imports and exports, selected countries, 1961/62 to 1965/66 1/

Country	Imports					Exports				
	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65	1965/66	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65	1965/66
	----- 1,000 dollars -----									
West Germany .	2,219	1,970	1,537	1,692	1,711	910	1,291	1,792	1,077	935
Belgium. . . .	1,306	1,063	1,060	1,020	852	4,621	4,459	4,711	4,089	4,480
France	1,268	1,228	1,164	1,322	1,251	2,918	2,288	2,370	3,806	3,449
Italy.	781	914	870	1,060	725	5,250	3,196	2,745	4,200	4,192
Netherlands. .	1,347	1,336	1,270	1,268	1,193	1,730	1,852	2,061	2,463	2,765
United Kingdom	1,677	1,780	1,593	1,593	1,494	44	67	64	39	479
Japan.	108	132	265	1,239	1,601	2,663	2,565	2,492	1,660	1,988
Canada	975	889	938	1,073	977	75	38	64	20	15
United States.	20,494	20,486	20,940	20,653	20,116	18,102	24,077	18,001	16,116	16,359
Curacao. . . .	1,539	522	1,596	1,260	1,594	267	66	11	5	5
Jamaica. . . .	28	44	54	286	339	858	803	629	1,072	616
Puerto Rico. .	64	74	98	80	214	896	1,008	1,101	1,242	1,156
Other.	5,701	5,576	4,516	4,560	3,934	2,498	1,502	1,921	1,981	1,927
Total.	37,507	36,014	35,901	37,117	36,001	40,832	43,212	37,962	37,769	38,366

1/ Fiscal year: October-September.

Source: Rapport Annuel de L'Administration Generale des Douanes.

Table 7.--Haiti: Value of imports and exports by major commodities 1961/62 to 1965/66 1/

Commodity	1961/62		1962/63		1963/64		1964/65		1965/66	
	Total	U.S.	Total	U.S.	Total	U.S.	Total	U.S.	Total	U.S.
----- 1,000 dollars -----										
<u>IMPORTS</u>										
Meat & meat products. . .	260	138	202	96	207	90	188	68	221	113
Wheat & flour	2/3,370	2/3,370	1,870	1,869	1,675	1,674	2,429	2,428	2,703	2,702
Dairy prod. & eggs. . . .	1,235	377	1,187	339	1,476	507	1,160	180	1,167	203
Fruit & vegetables. . . .	564	529	550	405	535	415	600	503	413	337
Fats and oils	1,698	1,474	1,798	1,733	2,872	2,698	3,993	3,838	3,941	3,742
Tobacco, unmanuf. . . .	149	419	205	205	220	220	245	245	204	204
Fish & fish prep. . . .	621	18	569	37	699	55	749	41	603	24
Other imports	25,668	11,528	29,633	15,802	28,216	15,281	27,751	13,351	26,749	12,776
Total imports	33,565	17,845	36,014	20,486	35,900	20,940	37,115	20,654	36,001	20,101
U.S. share, total imports	53.2		56.9		58.3		55.6		55.8	
<u>EXPORTS</u>										
Coffee.	20,663	5,325	16,789	4,565	17,536	5,548	19,321	4,326	20,724	5,608
Sugar	1,696	1,696	5,528	5,477	1,952	1,453	2,417	2,417	2,821	2,386
Sisal	2,315	1,474	3,816	2,533	3,833	2,090	2,419	1,648	2,753	1,476
Essential oils.	1,515	1,023	1,060	655	845	536	1,215	718	2,003	1,446
Bauxite	3,669	3,669	4,934	4,934	3,939	3,939	3,647	3,647	3,631	3,631
Copper ore.	3,238	---	2,544	---	3,035	260	2,244	---	1,965	---
Other exports	7,736	4,915	8,541	5,913	6,822	4,175	6,506	3,360	4,469	1,812
Total exports	40,832	18,102	43,212	24,077	37,962	18,001	37,769	16,116	38,366	16,359
U.S. share, total exports	44.3		55.7		47.4		42.7		42.6	

1/ Based on fiscal year October-September. 2/ f.o.b. basis; from U.S. export statistics.

Sources: Rapport Annuel de L'Administration Generale des Douanes. U.S. Bureau of the Census: U.S. Foreign Agricultural Trade by Countries, 1961 and 1962.

Table 8.--Haiti: Value of total exports, selected commodities, 1960/61 to 1965/66

Commodity	1960/61		1961/62		1962/63		1963/64		1964/65		1965/66	
	Mil. dol.	Pct.	Mil. dol.	Pct.	Mil. dol.	Pct.	Mil. dol.	Pct.	Mil. dol.	Pct.	Mil. dol.	Pct.
Coffee.	12.1	40.0	20.7	50.7	16.8	38.9	17.5	46.0	19.3	51.0	20.7	54.1
Molasses.6	2.0	.5	1.2	.7	1.6	.4	1.1	.3	.8	.3	.8
Sisal	3.4	11.2	2.3	5.6	3.8	8.8	3.8	10.0	2.4	6.4	2.7	7.0
Sugar	4.5	14.8	1.7	4.2	5.5	12.8	2.0	5.3	2.4	6.4	2.8	7.3
Essential oils. .	1.5	4.9	1.5	3.7	1.1	2.5	.8	2.1	1.2	3.2	2.0	5.2
Bauxite	2.9	9.6	3.7	9.1	4.9	11.3	3.9	10.3	3.6	9.5	3.6	9.4
Copper ore. . . .	1.0	3.3	3.2	7.8	2.5	5.8	3.0	7.9	2.2	5.8	2.0	5.2
Small industry products.	1.6	5.3	3.3	8.1	3.8	8.8	3.0	7.9	2.3	6.1	2.3	6.0
Other	2.7	8.9	3.9	9.6	4.1	9.5	3.6	9.4	4.1	10.8	2.0	5.0
Total	30.3	100.0	40.8	100.0	43.2	100.0	38.0	100.0	37.8	100.0	38.4	100.0

Fiscal year: October-September.

Source: Rapport Annuel de L'Administration Generale des Douanes.

Table 9.--Haiti: Exports and imports of selected agricultural commodities, principal countries

Commodity and country	Exports			Commodity and country	Imports		
	1963/64	1964/65	1965/66		1963/64	1964/65	1965/66
	- - - 1,000 dollars - - -				- - - 1,000 dollars - - -		
<u>Coffee</u>							
United States. .	5,548	4,326	5,608	Wheat and flour			
Belgium. . . .	4,550	3,990	4,432	United States. . .	1,674	2,428	2,702
Italy.	2,676	4,130	4,079	Other.	1	1	1
Other.	4,762	6,875	6,605				
<u>Sugar</u>				Fats and oils			
United States. .	1,453	2,417	2,386	United States. . .	2,698	3,838	3,742
France	440	---	---	Norway	43	62	83
Other.	59	---	435	Other.	131	93	116
<u>Sisal</u>				Dairy products & eggs			
United States. .	2,090	1,648	1,476	United States. . .	507	180	203
W. Germany . .	1,347	570	601	Denmark.	95	94	44
Other.	396	201	676	Netherlands. . . .	654	590	552
				Other.	220	296	368
<u>Beef & veal</u>				Tobacco (unmanuf.)			
U.S. Mainland. .	450	395	205	United States. . .	220	245	204
Puerto Rico. . .	726	618	672	Other.	---	---	---
Other.	---	---	---				

1/ Based on October-September fiscal year.

Source: Rapport Annuel de L'Administration Generale des Douanes.

Table 10.--Haiti: Selected export and import items,
1963/64-1965/66

Commodity	1963/64	1964/65	1965/66
	<u> Metric tons </u>		
<u>EXPORTS</u>			
Coffee	22,426	22,654	24,351
Molasses	22,173	22,370	23,482
Sisal.	17,453	14,054	17,653
Sugar, raw	14,718	23,121	28,972
Meat	1,667	1,224	1,237
Essential oils	114	166	239
Bauxite.	457,655	427,799	412,017
Copper ore	15,045	10,221	9,828
<u>IMPORTS</u>			
Fish, fresh & prepared .	2,478	2,564	1,987
Lard	31	24	24
Milk, fresh & processed.	3,804	2,542	2,151
Oleo & edible fats . . .	3,240	3,228	3,069
Soybean oil.	3,822	5,751	6,033
Tobacco, unmanufactured.	82	95	73
Wheat.	22,458	33,160	48,785
Wheat flour.	---	325	49

Source: Rapport Annuel de L'Administration Generale des Douanes,
1963/64, 1964/65 and 1965/66.

Table 11.--U.S. agricultural trade with Haiti, 1964-68 calendar years

Commodity	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
-----1,000 dollars-----					
<u>U.S. EXPORTS</u>					
Nonfat dried milk.	432	392	218	217	635
Lard	933	908	1,054	732	701
Tallow, inedible	557	738	795	933	906
Corn meal.	281	117	114	216	365
Wheat, grain	2,934	3,852	2,237	3,297	552
Wheat, flour	358	106	62	66	2,013
Soybean oil, refined	1,106	1,765	1,783	1,804	1,881
Vegetable oils, foots, etc.	12	474	133	107	62
Other veg. oils & fats	223	153	149	234	36
Tobacco.	831	734	823	724	847
Fruits, vegetables & prep. . .	317	249	307	191	219
Other food for relief.	300	72	147	190	603
Other agricultural products.	698	146	172	132	437
Total.	8,982	9,706	7,994	8,843	9,257
<u>U.S. IMPORTS</u>					
Chocolate & prep.	529	719	477	786	610
Coffee, green.	6,144	4,960	4,527	3,794	3,844
Sisal & henequen	2,890	1,604	1,264	538	814
Essential oils	1,171	1,227	1,566	1,825	2,633
Beef, fresh & frozen	1,067	832	660	750	484
Other meats.	162	143	166	145	20
Sugar.	1,716	2,450	2,804	3,220	3,251
Molasses, inedible	772	359	303	627	269
Bran, shorts, middlings, etc.	432	571	499	510	236
Other agricultural products.	862	542	431	671	1,016
Total.	15,745	13,407	12,697	12,866	13,177

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

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